NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1873.

## LOUISIANA IN THE SENATE.

SEPUBLICANS ALARMED BY MC. ENERY'S PROCLAMATION. penator Curpenter Showing Senator Morton

to what Straits the Republican Party has been Reduced-The Hour in Which They Must be Houest. Whether They are so WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The calendar beer (Rep., Wis.) moved to lay it on the table for

mg the regular order in the Senate, Mr. Carpenthe purpose of taking up the bill reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, proriding for a new election in Louisiana. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that this should be acted upon, in order to avert the bloodshed shown by the morning papers to be imminent in Louisiana.

Messrs. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) and Morton (Rep., Ind.) also urged immediate action upon

the bill, and it was taken up.
Mr. Hill (Rep., Ga.) offered a substitute embodying his views in favor of forming a Legislature out of the legally elected members of both bodies now claiming to be the Legislature of Louisiana, and authorizing this new Legislature se formed to count the returns of the election and declare who are the legally elected State officers.

A GOVEPNMENT OF FORCE.

Mr. Carpenter addressed the Senate briefly in support of the bill reported by the majority of the committee. The views of the committee. he said, were fully set forth in the majority report, and, as this bill had been submitted to per-sons representing all sides of the controversy, he supposed that if such a bill were to be passed at all, this one would be satisfactory in its details. He had just been handed by Mr. McMillan, claiming to be a Senator elect from Louisiana, a telegram addressed to himself (McMillan) and Gov. Warmoth, which was read at the desk,

and Government. Which was read at the desk, as follows:

NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 25, 1873.

To Bim. L. McMillan and Gov. H. Warmoth.

It is not true that country parishes are rapidly acknowledging their allegiance to the Kellorg Government. The people in the country, like the people fine city, will never yield obedience to that Government. It can never collect taxes, and it can only be maintained by force; that force will have to be United States troops stationed in every parish to enforce the authority of his Government. His Government can only be sustained by an actual conquest of the people, and that by the kind of force which the people would sumit to rather than have a militia.

This desaprach was aloned by

This despatch was signed by a large number of citizens who, according to McMillan, are bading men in the country parishes. JUST THE OPPOSITE OF TRUTH.

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Mr. Morton (Rep., Ind.) said it would be a vast mational misfortune and a great misfortune to Louisiana that this bill should pass. A small faction in that State having set up the so-called McEnery Government without a shadow of title under the law, was now endeavoring to stirup resistance to the actual Government—the Kellog Government. Resistance which must lead to strife and oloodshed. McEnery, a so-called Governor, without any authority whatever, was now doing all he could to destroy the efficiency of the de facto Government, and doing this las he (Morton) was advised, at the instigation of persons now in Washington. To make good this charge Mr. Morton read the several proclamations of McEnery, concluding with the one published this morning. But McEnery and his friends were now getting into rather deep water. Upon attempting to carry out this last proclamation they would be mere rioters, and on refusing to disperse they would be liable to be shot.

Telegrams had been received from Gov. Kellogs, showing what McEnery was doing and under what influence he was acting. In one telegram Kellogs says: gram Kellogg says

KELLOGG'S LIES.

Gov. Warmoth telegraphs arging collision: I don't think the opposition can get strength enough; they are fast losing the confidence of the community. Their legislature yesterday had no quorum. In another telegram, dated on the 20th, Kellogg Gov. Warmoth telegraphed McEnery as follows: If you are a government do something to show it now. Action! Action!

Action! Action!!! m authorized by Gov. Warmoth to say that both of those despatches, stating that such despatches ever came from him. are utterly false.

Mr. Morton—I have nothing to say upon that question. I have read the despatches as they have been sent here. But there is one fact that we cannot overlook, that since the reports were made from the Committee on Privileges and Elections attempts have been made to create disturbance and resistance to the laws and to bring on civil war in Louisiana, and that yesterday this attempt was made not only by that pretended Legislature but by that pretended Governor. It is now a desperate attempt on the part of a small faction to seize upon the State government of Louisiana.

Thurman (Dem., Ohio)—May I ask the Sen-(Mr. Morton) whether I am right in supposator (Mr. Morton) whether I am right in supposing that the election returns that were made show that McEnery had a majority?

Mr. Morton—The returns have never been canwased by any officer or any official person. Two persons came before the committee and said that they had gone through them—persons who had no more right to go through them than two of these pages would have—and that the returns elected McEnery by some 5,000 votes.

Mr. Thurman—If that be the fact that those returns show a majority for McEnery, what does the Senator mean by calling his supporters a small faction?

Mr. Morton—I call his supporters now, who are trying to force him into power, a small faction. The great body of those who voted for him are not now supporting him, but are standing and looking on. I believe the overwhelming majority of the people in Louisiana are to-day desiring that the Kellorg Government should be sustained, including many who voted for the opposition ticket.

THE PEOPLE OPPOSED TO KELLOGG.

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Mr. Schurz (Lib., Mo.) said that as Mr. Morton seemed so positive that those who opposed the Kellogg Government were only a small fraction, he would ask him to give the Senate some definite information on the subject; to state, for instance, whether the people of Louislana or a large majority of them were now paying taxes to the Kellogg Government.

Mr. Morton-The evidence that a large majority of that people generally are acquiescing in the Kellogg Government is in the fact that they are actually submitting; that there is actual peace all over the State, and that up to this time no resistance has been offered to that Government in any part of the State.

Mr. Schurz-It is not only passive submission that would be an indication of support, and I think active submission would go a great deal further to show that they are really inclined to stand by the Kellogg Government, and in no way could it show itself better than by the payment of taxes. It is for that reason that I put the question whether the people of Louisiana are paying taxes to the Kellogg Government, at the same time reminding him that

MR. PACKARD TESTIFIED
before the committee that if the people of that
State would pay taxes at all they would rather
to the McEnery Government than to the other,
and Packard being the United States Marshal
cannot be supposed to be on the McEnery side.
Mr. Morton—If I had time to read all that
Marshal Packard said, the Senator from Missour (Schurz) would not have occasion to say a
word about his testimony in regard to the payment of taxes. This is not the time for the collection of taxes, and it does not take very much
doubt upon the subject of authority to collect
taxes, or very much encouragement to induce
people not to pay their taxes. This McEnery has
saued a proclamation calling upon his friends
in Louisiana to pay no taxes, and I believe that
this is not the exact season for collecting taxes
there, but if we refuse to set aside the Kellogg
Government and give it our support, that Goverament will go on and collect the taxes without any trouble.

FRAUD AND USURPATION. MR. PACKARD TESTIFIED

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Mr. Carpenter (Rep., Wis.) made an elaborate argument subtaining the majority report. No-body could exaggerate the importance of this Louisiana question. Congress was called upon to exercise its high power of guaranteeing to a State a republican form of government, and to refuse to act when the case domanded, it would be just as great a dereil, tion of duty as it would be just as great a dereil, tion of duty as it would be just as great a dereil, tion of duty as it would be to interfere unwarrantably with a State Government. He then reviewed in great detail the history of both the so-called Governments of Louisiana, and came to the conclusion presented in the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections that the McEnery Government resis on fraud, and the Kellogg on usurpation; and that it is the duty of Congress to set both adde, and provide for a fair and free election, thus giving the State a real republican government, resting on the will of the people. In the Course of his remarks, Mr. Carpenter drew the following

PICTURE OF GOV. WARMOTH

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of Louisians, who occupied a seat in the Senate
near Mr. Carpenter while he spoke. There is in
the State of Louisiana, and for several years has
been, a most remarkable young man, a man of
been, a most remarkable young man, a man of
respective and fascinating manner, a man
of whom in general it may be said that his indelictual capacity seems to have been developed far above his moral ideas, just such a
man as would have risen to the surface in the
surbulent hours of the French revolutions,
said atthough coming upon the State of Louisia condition of comparative peace.

yet his genius for revolution has been so great that he has completely transformed the face of that State. He has mingled and commingled the Dowers of its Government, until no man can tell head or tail to any of them. He has appointed Judges, and removed them at pleasure. He has packed courts, approved laws, repealed laws, been Legislature, Judges, Governor, despot of Louisiana, and in every respect his will and his will alone has been the de facto governing power of the State of Louisiana. He wished to perpetuate that interesting condition of things, and when his term should expire he knew that the returns would be made under the Constitution, to the Legislature and be counted by the Legnslature. To make a tolerably sure thing of reelection—a contingency that has troubled many a man beside Go<sup>7</sup>. Warmoth, and many an officer besides the Governor of a State—he gets his Legislature, which the testimony here shows he moved like so many men on a chess-board at his will and pleasure, to pass this law.

OF TWO EVILS CHOOSE THE LEAST,

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OF TWO EVILS CHOOSE THE LEAST,

Mr. Carpenter having described both the Louisiana Governments as fraudulent, Mr. Morton remarked that the Scuator from Wisconsin seemed to prefer the Warmoth fraud to the Kellogg fraud.

Mr. Carpenter—I do, because it is a smaller one. In some things I like greatness, but when it comes to choosing between two evils or frauds I prefer the smaller. In that I know my honorable friend does not agree with me. [Laughter.] My friend is an original and satute politician, but let me tell him that we Republicans have reached a point where we must be honest whether we are inclined to be so or not. Our interests compel us to be honest. It is of no importance to us whether Louisiana is Republican or Democratic, but it is of the utmost importance that it shall be either the one or the other in accordance with law. I would like to see anybody stump through Wisconsin in the next canvass if we stand by this Kellogg Government. If this is to be done by the Republican party in the Senate this year I want to let the job of stumping Wisconsin next fall to the honerable Senator from Indiana. [Laughter.] I don't want to face the honest people of Wisconsin with such a record. I do not want to go before those people with the testimony of these Louisiana Republicans themselves admitting their frauds in setting up this Kellogg Government, and with our votes here sustaining this acknowledged fraud and usurpation—a usurpation finally executed and accomplished by the military force of the Government of the United States. I cannot answer for the people of Indiana under those circumstances. I will leave them to be manazed by the honorable Senator from Indiana, and if he succeeds well with them I beg him to come over and heip us in Wisconsin. We shall need his powerful aid to satisfy our unsophisticated people that such a thing is honest. [Laughter.]

THE ONLY HONEST THING TO DO.

Mr. Carpenter, in conclusion, argued that if Congress did not order a new election, it was bound to recognize the McEnery Government as the less frauduient of the two.

Mr. Thurman (Denu., Ohio) argued that there was nothing in the case to justify Congress in ordering a new election even if it had the power, and that the proper thing to do was to recognize the McEnery Government, which Congress had of course a right to do, notwithstanding the contrary action of the President.

Mr. West (Rep., La.) said he thought Mr. Hill's substitute might be so amended as to meet the views of the contending parties in Louisiana, and he moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the evening session. The motion was lost, and THE ONLY HONEST THING TO DO.

The motion was lost, and
Mr. Hill advocated his substitute until recess
was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill, and Mr. West addressed the Senate. The result of adopting Mr. Hill's proposition, he said, would be to set up a Democratic Legislature in Louisiana and, consequently, a Democratic Governor. The Legislature would be Democratic, not because a Democratic majority had been fairly elected, but because the Warmoth returning boards had fraudulently excluded the Republican candidates, while, on the other hand, the Lynch board had acted fairly.

Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) said that Mr. Hill's substitute proposed the most muddy solution of the difficulty yet offered. On the other hand, the measure reported by the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections could be justified only by such a necessity as had not been shown to exist in Louisiana. He would not venture to propose any remedy for the difficulties existing there, nor would be vote for any measure which did not offer a better prospect of settling those difficulties than was offered by either of the two upon which he had commented.

Mr. Morton replied at length to Mr. Carpen-

Mr. Schurz said there had been rumors of late that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had turned over a new leaf, and would henceforth be more liberal in his treatment of the South, but to-night he had shown that there was no change in his spirit or in his manner of supporting his views. There was really something imposing in the audacity of his statements, as for instance in his statement that the McEnery Government was supported only by a small faction in Louisiana, a statement for which he was unable to offer a particle of proof, and which was contradicted by all the facts in the case. The Senator from Indiana was shocked at the idea of putting Gov. Warmoth again in power in Louisiana, but it would be remembered that a few years ago the same Senator hud argued again and again in favor of extending the term of Gov. Builock and his Legislature in Georgia for two years upon the ground that if that were not done society would be disturbed. It would not do for the great friend of the villain Builock to be so alarmed or so scrupulous about reinstating Mr. Warmoth in the Governorship of Louisiana. Mr. Schurz then argued at length that the Kellogg Government was utterly unrepublican and fraudulent. The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections stated that in Louisiana there were two so-called Governments—one a mere de facto Government and the other in a greater degree the de jure Government. This being so, and the de facto Government having been

SET UP SOLELY BY FEDERAL USURPATION, the duty of Congress was plainly to undo that usurpation and make the de jure government the de facto government also. The President's last message showed that he had discovered his mistake and wished Congress to help him out of the difficulty, and it was the duty of Congless to make it easy for the President to retrace his false steps in this matter. If our free government was to be maintained these usurpations must be stopped. If the people of the South were expected to obey the laws we must ourselves respect the laws.

Mr. Cole of California moved to lay the bill on the table for the purpose of taking the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Lost—yeas 15, nays 24.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohlo) offered an amendment providing that until until a new election can be held the Kellogg government shall recognized instead of the government of Warmoth, which was legally in power before the last election.

Mr. Morton opposed the plan of ordering a new SET UP SOLELY BY FEDERAL USURPATION,

nized instead of the government of Warmoth, which was legally in power before the last election.

Mr. Morton opposed the plan of ordering a new election, even with this amendment. He would not, under any circumstances, assent to the principle of the bill reported by the majority of the committee.

A STATNSMANLIKE VIEW.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) said that the people of Louisiana, having had an election in form according to the laws of the State, must have prima facts elected somebody. The question, then, was, Who was elected? and it appeared from the report of the committee that, on the face of the returns, Mr. McEnery was prima facts elected. Therefore, Congress, if it had been appealed to at first, would have been obliged to recognize that Government as prima facts the Government of the State; and it was so obliged to recognize that Government as prima facts the Government of the State; and it was so obliged still, its right and duty in the matter being in no way affected by the action of the President.

The President's action was necessary and right under the circumstances, but the duty of deciding finally rested not with the President, but with Congress, and the duty of Congress was to make haste to undo the usurpation committed by a United States Judge, and leave the people of Louisiana to regulate their government under the laws of Louisiana.

Mr. Sherman did not care much whether Congress should recognize McEnery or Kellogg until the new election, but he preferred Kellogg, because the President had recognized him. The Warmoth government he regarded as out of the question.

[The debate is going on as we go to press.]

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The Senate Recommending the Expulsion of

Senator Patterson. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- In the Senate tonight Mr. Morrill (Rep., Me.) submitted the re-port of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee, accompanied by the following resolution : Resolved, That James W. Patterson be and he is here by expelled from his seat as a member of the Senate.

The Shaw Tragedy. SANDY HILL, N.Y., Feb. 26.—Another victim of the Shaw poisoning tragedy is dead, and the living are in a critical condition. I have had an interview with the prisoner, and he steady protects his innocence. The Grand Jury are now is session preparing a bill of indictiment against bus. A CRASH IN BOSTON.

A Score of Firemen Burled Beneath Falling Walls-Several Killed and Many Injured-A Leap from a Third Story Window. Boston, Feb. 27.—The six-story brick

building on Hanover and Blackstone streets, partly occupied by Geo. A. Saminet, manufacturer of mattresses and bedding, was this morn-ing discovered to be on fire in the third story. A great quantity of inflammable material was stored in the building, and but a few minutes elapsed before the entire upper portion of the structure was wrapped in flames. The stair-ways served as flues to conduct the fire to the stories above, where a number of girls were working. The first intimation they had of their working. The first intimation they had of their peril was simultaneous with the discovery that their means of escape was cut off. In the panic which ensued Mary Ellen Moore, of 22 Stillman street, sprang through a third-story window, and fell to the sidewalk. She crushed the side of her head, and soon died. The other girls escaped on the roof.

FAILING OF WALLS. While the engines were playing on the fire and many brave men were working on the walls on Hanover street, the upper part of the walls swayed, tottered, and then fell outward. There was no time to escape. The ladders with their living occupants were pushed outward, poised an instant in a berpendicular position, and then the wall came thundering down on them.

Within twenty minutes the ruins had been thoroughly overhauled, and the dead and injured bodies removed.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, so far as ascertained: Killed. John Prince, Jr., of 48 Saratogs street, East doston; James Starps, of Engine Company No. 15, and . P. Stowell, of the same company, both of Broadway, outh Boston.

South Roston.

P. Sriwell, of the same company, both of Broadway, South Roston.

Roylerd.—Mary Moore. 22 Stillman street, seriously;

C. A. Sammett of Dedham, probably fatalis; Mary C. A. Sammett of Dedham, probably fatalis; Mary Kives, 17 Stillman street, silgrid; Thomas Merritt of Hose Company No. 2, scalp wound, sprained ankie, and legs injured, not serious; George Le Caine of Hose tompany No. 4, rewiding on Camden atreet, injured in back.

H. Smith of Engine No. 13, slightly injured; A. C. Scott of Hose No. 2, thudson street, head and face badly injured; Chas. Ingersol of Hose No. 2, this Typer street, slightly injured; A. C. Scott of Hose No. 2, thudson street, head and face badly injured; Chas. Ingersol of Hose No. 2, this Typer street, slightly injured a Sylvester Stone, of Hose No. 3, slightly injured; Edward Martin, of Hose No. 4, thurt in the face, not dangerous; H. D. Demery, of Hose No. 2, the Corleans street, seriously injured in the left arm and left leg, and scalp wounds; Samuel Harrington, of Hose No. 2, slightly injured; Win Baker, Steamer No. 11, and Win D. Marshall, Hose No. 4, slightly injured; Moses A. Packard, of the Insurance Brigade, slightly injured. One man from Hose No. 3 and another from Hose No. 4 are missing, as is also a substitute named Haves Harry, L. Smith, of Cambridge, employed by Mesars. Fuller, Dana & Pitz, badly injured.

Mr. Prince, one of the killed, was a volunteer

I. Smith, of Cambridge, employed by Messre. Fuller, Dana & Fitz, bady injured.

Mr. Prince, one of the killed, was a volunteer fireman temporarily attached to steamer II. He was handing a line of hose on one of the longest ladders. His body was almost unrecognizable, but was identified by means of a watch found in his pocket, and by a hair chain and gold locket belonging to his betrothed.

The building was owned by James Cheever, and was valued at \$38,000. The lower stories were occupied by Messrs. Fessenden & Osgood, dry goods; Norton's coffee and lunch room, Harris's dair-dressing saloon, R. McLoud, country produce; R. M. Lowell, plumber, and other tradesmen.

The walls of the building were a mere sham, pieced out of old and new material, the three upper stories being built upon the lower portion with eight-inch walls.

THURLOW WEED'S TRIBUTE.

The Humble Task Which the Veteran Editor

Proposes to Undertake in Aid of Horace Greeley's Type-Metal Monument. On Tuesday last Thurlow Weed wrote to in evening newspaper an account of a feat lately performed by an octogenarian in Dutchess coun y who was desirous of uniting with the printers throughout the country in erecting a monument to America's departed journalist. Moved by the appeal of his former brother craftsmen for aid for the proposed monument, the venerable ex-type went to the office of a Rondout newspa-

committee on Frivileges and Elections could be justified only by such a necessity as had not been shown to exist in Louisiana. He would not venture to propose any remedy for the difficulties existing there, nor would he vote for any measure which did not offer a better prospect of settling those difficulties than was offered by settling the settling the settling the settling of the proposed monument, the venerable existing the settling the sett

The Constitutional Project Debated in the

French Assembly.

Paris, Feb. 27.—In the Assembly to-day debate began on the report of the Committee of Thirty.

"Urgency" was voted for the bill embodying the constitutional project submitted by the committee. M. Dufaure announced that the Government unreservedly accepted the committee's recommendations.

The Marquis de Castellane used the Assembly to

accepted the committee's recommendations.

The Marquis de Castellane urged the Assembly to boidly proclaim a constitutional monarchy before it was too late. The present situation should not endure. It isolated France, the foreign powers fearing that she would become the hotbed of demagogism.

M. Hautjens, a Bonapartist, opposed the bill and demanded that the nation should be consulted as to its enoice for a Republic, Monarchy, or Empire.

The decate will be continued to-morrow.

The Swamp Gaug's Latest.

Thomas Collins of 29 Vandewater street and James O'Brien of 109 Cliff street have long been un-friendly. Last night they met in front of 32 Madison friendly. Last night they met in front of Madison street. Collins greeted O'Brien with, "I've been laying for you for some time, and now I'll give you all you want." At the same time he drew a revolver and fired. O'Brien escaped the bullet, and two shots were quickly fired at him. One of them entered his right cheek. Officer Adams captured Collins in the neighborhood a few minutes afterward, and took him to the Oak street police station. Collins said that he did the shooting in self-defence, and contended that O'Brien fired one shot at him. O'Brien declined to make a compaint against Collins. He said, "It will do me no good to send him (Collins) to prison, for then I will have no chance to shoot him," O'Brien, whose wound was thought to be very serious, was sent to the Park Hospital, and Collins was locked up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Signal Office pre-dicts that on Friday the barometer will continue lowest in New England, with northeast winds in the morning. in New England, with northeast winds in the morning, backing to northwest by evening, and cloudy weather continue, possibly with snow; for the Middle States rising barometer, westerly winds, falling temperature, and clearing weather; for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States northweaterly winds and clear, cold weather; from the Gulf States northward to the Lakes fresh and brisk westerly winds, with generally cloudy weather in the lake region.

Grant's New Orleans Postmaster. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—Joseph C. Hays, spe-cial agent of the Post Office Department, to-day mad-affidavit before United States Commissioner Shannon, against C. W. Lowell, postmaster at this city, charging him with embezzling \$18,5%. Lowell was arrested and was released by Commissioner Shannon on \$10,000 bonds Chief Deputy-Postmaster Douglass was also arrested for complicity in the alleged defalcation.

The Coming Prize Fight. STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 27.-Ned O'Baldwin and many other members of the sporting fraternity have arrived here to witness the prize fight between Harry Hicken of Philadelphia and Byron Campbell of Wilkesbarre, for \$2,000 a side and the light weight championship. The fight will come off next Monday or Tuesday, within a few miles of this city, probably at Collier's Station, West Virginia.

Accident to Gov. Hendricks. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Early this morning, Gov. Hendricks, in coming out of his residence, slipped and fell, striking his head upon a stone step with such force as to inflict injuries which will incapacitate him from business for a few days. He is resting quietly tonight, and his phy,icians anticipate no acrious results.

A Poughkeepsie Shipper Missing. Poughkeepsie, Feb. 27.—Perry Vosburg, prominent shipper of this county, has mysteriously dis-appeared. When last seen he was at Albany, and had \$5.00 on his person. It is believed he has been murdered for his moser. THE MOBILIER STRUGGLE.

YESTERDAY'S FIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Censuring of Onkes Ames and James Brooks, and the Attempt to Save the Other Implicated Congressmen. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-To-day witnessed

he culmination of the great struggle in the House of Representatives between the defenders and apologists of legislative corruption and immorality on the one side and the friends of republican institutions on the other. For three days and nights the attention of every friend and foe of pure government, of the good morals and the unsullied honor of the American Congress, has been riveted on the scenes transpiring in the Capitol of the nation. A more momentous period has never yet been known in the existence of our republic. We have had on trial not merely the reputations of ten or a dozen legislators, but the honor and reputation of the American Congress, the honor and reputation of the American people, and the stability of representative government as involved in

was not whether one man on the Democratic side of the lower House of Congress or one on the Republican side should be disgraced and dishonored, but whether forty millions of people should be insuited. The solemn hour in the history of the country had arrived when the people, casting of the shackles of party prejudice and partisan bias, demanded in thunder tones that the men who had been proven guilty of trafficking in legislation should be punished in the most signal manner. This alone was the question which the representatives of the people have been discussing and deliberating on ince last Tuesday morning. How have they settled it, what verdict have they rendered? The ad captandum arguments of the dema-gogues, the specious reasoning of the special pleaders, the haggling over precedents on the one side and the broad common sense and manly summing-up of the other, have been

Let me impartially teil the story of to-day's work, and thereby give the million readers of THE SUN not only this result, but the manner in which it was reached.

At thirty minutes to 12 o'clock last night the House took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning, with the understanding that from that hour until 11 should be devoted to ten-minute speech-es by such of the members as wished to give their reasons for such votes as they had determined to cast on the resolutions reported by mined to cast on the resolutions reported by Judge Poland's committee. Messrs. Burd of New Jersey, Holman of Indiana, and Speer of Pennsylvania made effective arguments for the people, and Messrs. Townsend, Wood, and Potter of New York did themselves and their constituents injustice by putting in pleas for the criminals. Then to-day's session began, and after the Chaplain had fervently petitioned the throne of grace for justice tempered with mercy, the journal of yesterday was read, and at 11:15

JUDGE POLAND BEGAN HIS SUMMING UP against Ames and Brooks. Before he was fairly on the floor Effigy Sargent offered as a substitute for the Poland resolutions a preamble and three resolutions. The preamble recited that grave doubts existed as to the propriety of this House exercising jurisdiction over acts committed more than five years ago by members of Congress. The first resolution provided that the special committee should be dismissed, and the second and third that Oakes Ames and James Brooks be censured for their conduct in connection with the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad while members of Congress. Judge Poland agreed that this preamble and accompanying resolutions might be read and come before the House at the proper time. This understood, Judge Poland preceeded with his argument, and at a quarter past 12 o'clock took his seat, and the House was ready for action. Then the real struggle began.

The POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

And let me here say that the debate of the

THE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

And let me here say that the debate of the preceding days had developed the fact that the Democratic side of the House was not marshalled under its would be recognized leaders. The pure and high-minded Beck of Kentucky, his soul troubled by domestic affliction, and having doubts on the question of jurisdiction, had decided to give his voice and vote for the criminals. Voorhees of Indiana and Eldridge of Wisconsin had also in debate, ostensibly in defence of Brooks, shown the cloven foot, and when the House assembled to-day two other seats on that side were vacant, and two men hitherto believed fearless in the cause of right were absent—Kerr of Indiana and Morgan of Ohio. But notwithstanding the dereliction of leaders, the great majority of the Democrats had shown that they were to be relied on when duty called them. On the other side it was manifest that, with here and there an honorable exception, the Republican members were solidly marshalled under their oldest, ablest, and shrewdest leaders against all attempts to punish the guilty.

THE FIGHT BEGUN.

ish the guilty.

THE FIGHT BEGUN.

The previous question on the Poland resolutions having been ordered, the Speaker announced that the substitute of Sargent was before the House, and that at the request of the mover the last two resolutions would be considered first. The vote was then taken in the Ames case by yeas and nays at the demand of Judge Poland. During the roll call Sargent visited nearly every Republican member and beseched him to vote for his substitute. Gardield had a few moments previous made a tour of the Democratic side, and had consulted for several moments with Voorhees and Eldridge. As the roll call proceeded it was evident that there was a want of backbone on the Democratic side. Those who voted for Sargent's substitute, as well as those who voted against the censure of Ames and Brooks afterward, may have acted conscientiously, but certain it is that their constituents in particular and the American people generally will demand of thom better reasons than they have given here for their course bafore they will again be trusted.

LET THEIR NAMES BE BULLETINED

LET THEIR NAMES BE BULLETINED from one end of the land to the other that they may be known of all men. They are: Adams of Kentucky, Barnum of Connecticut, Beck of Kentucky, Boseman of Louisiana, Bright of Tennssee, Carroll of New York, Comingo of Missouri, Conner of Texas, Crossland of Kentucky, Dodds of Ohio, Du Bose of Georgia, Eldridge of Wisconsin, Garrett of Tennessee, Golladay of Tennessee, Harper of North Carolina, Kendall or Nevada, Lamison of Ohio, Leach of North Carolina, McHenry of Kentucky, Molntyre of Georgia, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Perry of New York, Potter of New York, Rice of Kentucky, Rodgers of North Carolina, Shober of North Carolina, Slocum of New York, Sloss of Alabama, Townsend of New York, Tuthill of New York, Vaughan of Tennessee, Voorhees of Indiana, Warren of New York, Wells of Missouri, Williams of New York, Winchester of Kentucky.

FIXING THE TALLY.

After roll call wad been completed it was evident there was a majority against Sargent's substitute. The footings of the tally clerk showed that the roil as it stood then was 116 against, 104 for, but the reading clerk read the names in the most deliberate manner, and in the mean time Sargent, Voorhees, Bingham, and other members made a desperate effort to overcome this majority, in which they were seconded by Augustus Schell and one of the largest lobbies ever seen on the floor, and it was successful, the roil as read by the Speaker being ayes 115, noes 110. The resolution to censure Ames then came up, on which the ayes and noes were ordered. The roll call went on slowly, the Speaker having called a dummy to the chair and taken the floor to arrange for a series of splendid parliamentary tactics to be begun immediately on the announcement of the vote in Brooks's case. FIXING THE TALLY.

MORE DEMOCRATIC RENEGADES. MORE DEMOCRATIC RENEGADES.

The vote to censure Ames was ayes 181, noes 36, the following twelve Democrats voting in the negative: Adams of Kentucky, Beck of Kentucky, Brooks of New York, Comings of Missouri, Connor of Texas, Eldridge of Wisconsin, Gerritt of Tennessee, McHenry of Kentucky, Perry of New York, Slosg of Alabama, Voorhees of Indians, and Williams of New York. The vote in Brook's case was ayes, 174; noes, 32. The same Democrats who voted against censuring voted nay in this instance, with the addition of Goliaday of Tennessee.

As soon as this vote was announced the result of Speaker Blaine's conspiracy to defeat all attempts at further censure by skillful Parliamentary tactics was shown by Hale of Maine, gaining the floor and moving to discharge the special committee of which Poland was Casirman, from all further consideration of the subject. On this the ayes and noes was demanded and the motion was lost by lit to 104. While the roll call was going on the Speaker again left the chair and consuited with Effigy Sargent, and the result was that the moment vote on Haie's proposition was announced Sargent moved to lay the preamble which accompanied his resolutions of censure on the table. A number of members asked what would be the effect of this proceeding, and the Speaker replied that it would have the usual affect. The inquiry was then made can there be any further resolutions SPRAKER BLAINE'S TACTICS.

offered, and the Speaker replied that be thought not. The ayes and noes were demanded and re-sulted in the negative, the vote being ayes, 73; noes, 131. Sargent then asked that the pre-amble be agreed to, which was negatived by 113 to 93.

THE SPEAKER AGAIN DEFEATED.

Again the Speaker was on the floor and again his figurehead (Hale of Maine) moved to recommit the whole subject to the special committee, but this job was on a call of syes and noes defeated, 7 to 96. Thus far all attempts to smoother any resolutions of censure and tacitly white wash the rest of the innocents had been voted down by the House. It was evident that the Democratic side was being worked up to the importance of the occasion and to realize that they had been making asses of themselves. The Republicans were fast becoming demoralized and Sargent and the Speaker were evidently at their wits end. At this moment, had there been a man on either side possessed with the courage and ability to grasp the situation he might have effectually handled the decided majority which the last few votes had demonstrated was in favor of dealing severely with the other guilty members, but the leaders to whom the Democrats intensely looked to had THE SPEAKER AGAIN DEFEATED.

DESERTED THEIR COLORS,

DESERTED THEIR COLORS,
and there was no man on the Republican side
who had the nerve to do anything. There was a
magnificent opportunity for some man who had
hitherto been content to follow others to selze
the leadership and immortalize himself, but unfortunately Fernando Wood of New York got
the floor, and made a stupendous mistake in
offering a general resolution instructing the
special committee to report resolutions of censure on Garfield, Kelley, Bingham, Dawes, and
Scofield. To this Randall of Pennsylvania objected, because the Speaker had riready ruled
that a resolution which included more than one
name would not be in order. The objection
was sustained. Then under direction of Randail, Speer of Pennsylvania tried to get the
floor, but the Speaker refused in a very discourteous manner to recognize him. Randall
retorted so pointedly to the Speaker that he
was forced to recognize Speer, who submitted a
resolution of censure on Kelley. This

RAISED A STORM,

and Dickey, Myers, and others of the Pennsylvania Republican delegation objected and denounced and threatened, but without effect. At learth, after some delay, the question was put, and on call of yeas and nays, the House, by 118 to 82, decided to consider the resolution. This struck terror into the hearts of the corruptionists and their defenders. They were broken and defeated, and acknowledged it through Sargent, who offered as a substitute to Speer's resolution of censure in Kelley's case, a general resolution to the effect that the House condemned the conduct of any and all of its members who had speculated in the stock of the Credit Mobilier, or the Union Pacific Railroad. Hawley of Connecticut also offered one to refer the cases of the members affected back to Poland's committee with instructions to report in each case. Speer refused to accept either of these amendments. The resolution of censure was decided to give RAISED A STORM,

was decided to give

THE RIGHT TO DEBATE.

and as the hour of 4 o'clock had been nearly reached the House heard this with evident disgust. The members were wearied out. Many of them had voted so often on so many different questions that were so hard for them to understand that they knew not what they were about. Mr. Speer asked if Mr. Kelly or any of his friends desired to speak. If they did he would not call the previous question until they indicated their wishes. A torrent of abuse from Dickey and Myers were the only answers he received. However, Mr. Kelly finally rose in a melo-dramatic manner, delivered a very foolish speech about wanting a trial before he was condemned, demanding that the indictment against him be presented, and the charges be made before he should be called upon to answer. It was a very sad exhibition indeed. Mr. Speer yielded fifteen minutes to Butler, who re-made a portion of his speech of last night, bringing out all the good points, and was followed by Stevenson, who marred the splendid record heretofore made during this debate by

lowed by Stevenson, who marred the splendid record heretofore made during this debate by

APOLOGIZING FOR KELLEY.

I know he is very sorry for his course, and am willing to overlook the mistake, and attribute it to a want of knowledge of the evidence against him. In an able and dignified manner Mr. Speer summed up the case against Kelley, and in so doing expressed his regret that the unpleasant duty had fallen to him to move the ressolution against one of his coleagues, and called upon his God to witness that he was actuated by no personal or party feeling in so doing. He confined himself simply to a statement of the facts as reported by the committee and contained in the evidence, and showed most plainly what every man outside of Congress knows very well, that Kelley has, according to the finding of the committee, committed perjury. At the conclusion of Mr. Speer's argument Mr. McCrary, a member of the select committee, obtained the floor and made a ringing but very illogical speechin defence of Kelley. He said that the committee had not gone into Mr. Kelley's case far enough to satisfy themselves that he had not committee perjury. The whole tenor and effect of his argument was that the committee were

ONLY SEEKING TO CONVICT AMES AND BROOK and did not want to find whether any members of Congress had been bribed by the former, as the resolution under which they acted instructed them to do. At the conclusion of his speech McCrary moved that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock, which was agreed to. The object of this was evidently to gain time to work among the Republican members. It was be-

until 8 o'clock, which was agreed to. The object of this was evidently to gain time to work among the Republican members. It was becoming evident that the party feeling was beginning to show, and the Republican colleagues of Kelley from Pennsylvania were exerting all their influence, charging that Speer was an enemy of Kelley, and that this was intended to gratify personal spite as well as to have a political effect in Pennsylvania. Garfield, Dawes, and Scofield now threw off all reserve and went to work in earnest to defeat this resolution. Hawley of Connecticut, who has proved himself a true and noble Representative by his course to-day, thought that the case of Kelley and the other implicated members ought to be referred to Poland's committee for further investigation, and he therefore was opposed to the resolution of censure, which aid came timely to the frightened innocents.

KELLEY IN SELF DEPENCE.

At the appointed hour the House reassembled, and after transacting some unimportant routine business, Kelley got the floor, and made the most remarkable speech probably ever heard in or out of Congress. He talked about teaching his son to challenge every member of this Congress who should presume to lay ought of biame to his door. He told about his own early life, and how he had struggled to get on in the world, how he had been embarrassed and had to borrow money of Oakes Ames and everybody else who would loan it to him, but he attempted in no way to explain the great discrepancy between his testimony and Ames before the committee. It was but a repetition of the long rigmarole which he palmed off on the committee as a defence.

DICKEY FOLLOWED

him and made a greater ass of himself than Kelely did, if that be possible. A genius named Stoughtom, of Michigan, came next, and his effort was a model. He denied that Kelley had ever been summoned before the committee or that he ever had been examined, and denied that he had ever done anything wrong. These speeches were dreadful; they were doing Kelley incalculable harm, and would certainly have secured his expulsion if they had been kept up a little longer; but unfortunately Hawley of Connecticut made a series of mistakes. First, by offering a resolution as a substitute to Spier's to recommit the cases of all the innocents to Poland's committee, and instruct him and his colleagues to make further investigation if necessary; second, in reading it himself instead of sending it to the Clerk to be read; third, by discussing it. It was, therefore, for these reasons RULED OUT BY THE SPEAKER,

but it gave Dawes an opportunity to get off a speech, which railied all the wavering Republicans and stirred up all the party prejudice, and, more than all, gave the rest of the innocents a little courage. He denounced the attempt at further investigation. He did not want this thing hanging over his head any longer, but wanted it settled here and now.

As Dawes has borne himself with more discretion and self-respect during all this trouble, he naturally had the sympathies of his Democratic friends. After his bold utterances, the cowardly Republicans, who had wanted all along to choke off the troublesome business, lost courage, and Maynard of Tennessee moved to lay the special resolution on the table. They came up solid and voted almost to a man in favor of this. Morton and some of the Democrats shirked, but the majority stood up manfully. The resolution of censure was tabled by 117 ayes to 75 nays, every man of the Innocents woting for the first time. The moment this vote was announced, Hale, the Speaker's puppet, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendment to the Appropriation bill.

It was of course promptly recognized; but Stevenson said he had a privileged resolution to offer which was read. It was the same that Sargent had offered as a substitute to Speer's, and which the Speaker ruled was privileged then, but now he ruled it not privileged nor in order. He jintimated very undigatifiedly that Stevenson was

tevenson was TRIFLING WITH THE HOUSE,

whereupon that gentleman said he would see if the House would consider a privileged question, and offered a resolution censuring Samuel Hooper for his connection with Credit Mobilier while a member of Congress; but instantly the question of jurisdiction was raised, and by a vote of 108 to 75 the House refused to consider it.

This was followed by a motion from Sargent to discarge Poland's condition, which was also sarried by Hi to 15; and then the day's work

was ended so far as Congress is concerned. The case is now remanded to the people, and what a fearful reckoning there will be for the men who were instrumental in bringing this day upon the country.

About the time that the House was finishing up its farce the Senate Credit Mobiler committee was inaugurating another by reporting a resolution of expulsion against Senator Patterson. This is all very nice, but nobody has any idea that the Senate will ever act on this resolution.

Republican Opinion on the Result.

Republican Opinion on the Result.

Prom the New York Times.

The House of Representatives is presenting just such an opportunity in its treatment of the Credit Mobilier question. It is acting as if it lacked the courage to follow the men who have thrown the first stone. The evidence against Brooks and Ames is overwhelming. It is their own evidence. The only possible ground for excusing them is that what they have done is not bad for Congressmen to do. The case of all Congressmen who have held Credit Mobilier stock is also plain. The stock was an improper one to hold. It created an interest in defrauding the Government. To refuse to censure the holders of that stock is to say that the Congressional standard of morals is not high enough to condemn it.

This is the view the people take of the question. If Congressmen could meet their constituents in the counting room and on the farm for five minutes, they would realize that fact. The public believes "the thing looks ugly." If the public were mistaken, we should be glad to say so. We did not hestate a year ago to denounce those who were trying to raise a false clamor for gelfah, surnosa. But the public is not mistaken. It has formed centerately a sober and sincere judgment, based on the evidence, and guided by common sense and sound morals. Such a judgment cannot be safely ignored. Gentlemen who make glowing speeches about mobs may win momentary applause from a gallery full of Washington habitués. But they sadly misinterpret the facts. There is no mob spirit abroad. But there is a quiet feeling in the public mind that the Credit Mobilier is a bad business, and that a House which will not treat it as such is certainly cowardly, and possibly corrupt. We should be sorry to see this feeling disregarded. It is an honest feeling, and it is strongest where the Republican party is strongest. It is the feeling of that portion of the pu

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

Castelar Urging Immediate Recognition by European Powers - Serrano Offering his Sword to the Republic - Threatening Movements of the Carlists.

MADRID, Feb. 27.-Señor Castelar has adiressed a memorandum to foreign powers urging the immediate recognition of the Republic. He argues that the European powers, having recognized the revolution of 1868, cannot refuse similar action with regard to the Republic, which similar action with regard to the Republic, which is the logical consequence of the events of 1868 now that royalty has abdicated. The Spanish Republic will not be a brand of discord for Europe. The transformation the country has gone through is purely internal. Foreign nations should not demand of the Government energetic action while they withhold from it their moral support. The memorandum has been forwarded by telegraph to the principal capitals of Europe.

Marshal Serrano, Gen. Conoa, and other Generals have promised to place their swords at the service of the Republic whenever the Government calls upon them.

THE CARLISTS THREATENING NAVARRE.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Advices from the north of Spain report that the band of Carlists commanded by Ollo is marching toward Navarre. The insurrectionist chieftain, Dorregaray has issued an order directing the municipalities to send all their young men to join the Carlist forces. The insurgents are threatening Pampeluma in strong force, and Gen. Pavis, who has not yet turned over the command of the Army of the North to Gen. Novillas, is hurrying to the relief of the garrison of that city. The Government troops are fortifying Irun, a frontier town in Guepuzcoa, ten miles east of San Sebastian.

HOW CUBA SEES THE REPUBLIC.

The Havanese Afraid to Talk-The Patriots Receiving Reinforcements. Orrespondence of The Sun.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—I was not here when

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—I was not here when the news of the revolution arrived from Spain, but whatever little excitement it caused has now entirely died out. Whether the people have become too apathetic or too much depressed by bayonet rule to express any opinions I leave you to decide. That they are afraid to talk to strangers is proved by the difficulty one has to experience in getting an answer from any citizen to the simplest question relative to poditics or the army. On every side one hears threats about shooting people suspected of being spies, and at the same time loud assertions that there is no war on the island. The rebels still hold the mountains, and I believe are being reinforced by frequent accessions from the native population. Neither the rebels nor the Havanese conceive

is no war on the island. The rebels still hold the mountains, and I believe are being reinforced by frequent accessions from the native population. Neither the rebels nor the Havanese conceive their relative positions to be at all changed by the changed condition of affairs in Spain.

When I last wrote the Spanish Hank paper money was at 8 per cent. discount; it is now at 24 per cent. discount, and of course has no circulation outside of Havana. Greenbacks command a premium of over 12 per cent.

Gov.-Gen. Francisco Ceballos takes the situation coolly, not appearing to be disturbed by republics, rebels, or the financial distress on the island. There are no Spanish regulars in Havana except some wounded, and a few only of them in the hospitals here. There are nominally 30,000 Spanish regulars scattered over the island. and 1,000 more expected to arrive very soon. There are three Spanish men-of-war in the harbor, one iron-clad frigate and two wooden frigates. Their names are the Saragossa, Gerona, and Isabella Catolica. One is armed with 40 guns, another with 20, and the other with only 18. This Governor-General has been more successful in getting the volunteers outside the suburbs of the city than his predecessor. Since I last wrote they have been out several times to reconnoitre. The volunteers comprise infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and are armed with the Peabody breech-loader. The commander of the regular Spanish troops has the reputation of being an active, enterprising man, and is in the habit of personally overseeing the execution of his orders, and making frequent inspections. The regulars are very cheerful and contented when in Havana, but when in the country in front of the enemy, or engaged guarding the roads, much discontented, though so far there have been few desertions from among them.

Tamberlik is still the leading singer at the Tacon, and the opera is patronized by the many Americans now at the hotels. Col. Johnston of the army pay department is here, and likewise some officers of the navy. SO

The Latest Bull Movement. The Latest Bull Movement.

The governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday suspended Joe Mills and Phil. Bruns from the privileges of the board for thirty days. This is how it happened: The two had a dispute yesterday over a stock transaction, and Mr. Mills offered to bet \$500 to \$10 that Mr. Bruns was a llar. Not liking this kind of wager Mr. Bruns indignantly staked his existence against a copper that Mr. Mills was a d—d llar. Mr. Mills thereupon struck out at Mr. Bruns's head, but a number of brokers interfered.

York and Pomeroy Censured. Nork and Pomeroy Censured.

87. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature yesterday passed a resolution censuring York for making charges against members and failing to sustain them; also one declaring Pomeroy unworthy the confidence and respect of the people of Kansas. In the Senate a resolution culogizing York and condemning Pomeroy was lost by a vote of 12 to 13.

Fun for the Lawyers. Dr. Salmon Skinner has been locked up in Ludlow street Jall for contempt of Court in failing to turn over property owned by him to satisfy a judgment obtained against him for a board bill amounting to \$450. The suit was instituted by James Cowell, and the doctor, who says there is no ground for the judgment, has sued Cowell for \$25,000 damages for false imprison-ment.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning four burgiars attempted to force an entrance into William Durland's store in Flushing avenue, Jamaica. The hostler raised the window and shot at them, wounding one, it is believed, seriously. His companions took him away in a wagon.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

John Burrell, colored, while attempting to steal chickens in Columbia, Pa., was shot and killed last night by a trap-set gun. hight by a trapset gun.

John Carney and Patrick Quinn were burned by sulphur in the slope of the Daniel Webster Colliery at Shomokin, Pa. Carney has died. Quinn will probably

recover.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will be ready to ship coal from Port Richmond on March 3. The company will be in receipt of about 2,700 cars or 10,000 tons dilty, and will be able to load from twenty to thirty vessels a day. Simon Brown, editor of the New England Farmer, died on Wednesday at his residence at Concord, Mass., of typhoid fewer. He was formerly Congressional Librarian at Washington, and subsequently Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and has held other important offices.

The will of the late Richard F. Sheppard of Philadelphia leaves 2007, which goes to her grandson, new four years old, at her death. In the event of the death of the grandson the whole extent to be divided between the Herneston Tringlian Children.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE HARRISBURG FARCE. THE BEAUTIES OF LEGISLATION IN

How the Christian Statesmen's Imitators Spend their Winter Nights—And How the Lebbyists Cover their Tracks.

correspondence of The Sun. HARRISBURG, Feb. 26.-Harrisburg is full of people. A large crowd is here from Luzerne county to testify before the committee of the House in regard to the contested seats from that county. It was proved that one township gave a Republican majority nearly thrice as large as the whole number of persons who had

paid a tax in that township within two years.

Under the Pennsylvania law no one is entitled to vote who has not paid a tax within two years. A large delegation on each side is also here to argue in regard to the propriety of establishing the new county of Minnequa. The arguments in this case are said to be substantial. There must be some lying about it somewhere, for each side affirms, with emphatic references to the Delty, that the people of that section are all unanimous either for or against the new county. The people, however, are largely here to speak for themselves, and are certainly very much

divided.

All the local railroad magnates of the State are likewise present to oppose the passage of the bill, turning the Legislature into an engineering board, and requiring railroads to cross all roads above or below grade, and to lobby a bill through the Legislature every time they want to build a bridge. This bill is believed to be killed in its

the Legislature every time they want to build a bridge. This bill is believed to be killed in its present shape, though it may be passed, if it is amended so as merely to protect the Deiaware and Ohlo rivers from the encroachments of companies desiring to compete with the Pennsylvania Central. Whenever the fight between the Pennsylvania Central and the Reading Rallroad is settled at Trenton it will have to be fought over again here upon the above-mentioned bill. As the law now stands the Reading company can do any building it desires to, under what is known as the Free Railroad law.

The only new accession to the third house this week is what is known as the bit the old queation of labor against capital. They are paid by the ton and by thebushel for getting out coal. The coal has to be screened, and what goes through the screen they are not paid for, although it is used by their employers for the manufacture of coke. The miners desire that a ton shall be reduced from 2,240 to 2,000 pounds, and a bushel from 80 to 70 pounds: that they shall have the appointment of the weigher, whose duty it shall be to superintend all measuring and weighing of coal, and that the meshes of the screens shall be reduced in size. They would like to have screens with 3-inch meshes, while their employers would prefer 2%-inch meshes. In short, the only difference between the miners and the owners is that the former desire the same pay for a good deal less work, while the latter would prefer to give less pay for rather more work. This question they propose to settle by legislation.

The work of the session is all done outside of the Legislature at present, and the proceedings of that body for the past few days have been of a tame and uninteresting character. The hotels are, however, quite lively from darkness till nearly daylight, and if one strolls through the halls along in the wee, small hours, he can heas coming from many rooms the mystical words. Two pair," "Flush." "Full," and other terms with which gentlemen visiting capital citi

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

One Side Heard in the Great Convention in Cooper Institute—Reverend Gentlemen In-dulging in Tammany Tactics. The National Convention in behalf of

the religious amendment to the Constitution held its second session yesterday in their great hall in the Cooper Institute. While the resolutions were under discussion, Prof. Jonathan Edwards said that the earth would soon become a hell if the Constitution was not soon amend-ed so as to recognize God as the source of all

power.
Miss Swisshelm of Pennsylvania said that the politics of to-day leave God and women out in the cold. She was thankful that women were shut out with such company.

Mr. Holmes said there was no choice in this country between Atheism and Christianity. prophesied that New York would yet see the day when its streets would flow with blood, even worse than in Paris in the days of the French Commune, if Jesus Christ is not soon recognized in the Constitution.

Mr. Milligan said that the Constitution, as drafted in the Mayflower in 1620, was in favor of Protestant Christianity. He thought that no

drafted in the Mayflower in 1620, was in favor of Protestant Christianity. He thought that ne one opposed thereto had a right in this country. He concluded by saying, "If the nation forgets its duty, it will be turned to hell," This last remark was the signal for loud and tumultuous thumping of umbrellas, and several voices oried out "Amen!"

Dr. Wardwell said that the late rebellion would not have been possible if God was in the Constitution, and that the debts incurred would not have to be paid by the tax on rum and to-bacco. "If God's name," the speaker concluded, "was engrossed in the Constitution, "that heart-bleeding wife would not kneel at the condemned cell in the Tombs praying for mercy."

A gentleman here desired to offer a few words in explanation, which Prof. George P. Hays, of Jefferson College, said was not possible, inasmuch as Republicans would not listen to Democrats at a licepublican convention, neither would Republicans be heard at a Democratic convention.

Miss Swisshelm moved that Congress be petition.

Miss Swisshelm moved that Congress be petitioned to amend the Constitution so as to meet the requirements of the convention. It was moved that the cooperation of Christian women be solicited to join the movement advocated by Miss Swisshelm. She said that when drunkonness, debauchery, and Crodit Mobilier frauda were cursing the nation, it was time to open their eyes to the fact.

Dr. Treat of Vincland, N. J., was permitted to enter his protest against the proposed seventeenth amendment. He was frequently hissed and hooted during the delivery of his address. Cries of "Put him!" "Sit down!" and "Shut up!" came from all quarters of the room. A youthful delegate insisted that he should be shot. After this the resolution allowing the reverend gentleman to express his views was withdrawn. Great excitement prevailed. Many demanded that they be heard on the subject, but they were quickly ruled out of order. In the evening session several addresses were delivered by delegates, after which the officers suing year were elected and the convention adjourned sine die.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The twelfth annual commencement of the Believic Medical College was celebrated in the Aca-Bellevue Medical College was celebrated in the Academy last evening.

The Citizens' Association have petitioned the Legislature to give the Mayor the appointment of the heads of departments. Cornelius Dugan, an inmate of the Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, was yesterday strangled while eating his dinner.

Mr. John Robbins has been made Chief of the Morrisania police vice George H. Dellett resigned. Mr. Robbins is a retired sergeant of the New York police. The Rev. Henry Morgan of Boston, known as the "Poor Man's Preacher," will open a course of lec-tures to non-church-goers, next Sunday evening, ta Cooper Institute. Joseph Perry, aged 78, a witness in the Jumel estate case, was yesterday arrested on a charge of perjury, and locked up in Ludlow street jail. He is to be taken to Providence to-day.

D. L. Mackee, R. B. Black, Charles Snowden, Thos. B. Cumming, and Samuel Relatine have been ap-pointed a committee to arrange for through cattle trains from Texas to New York. trains from Texas to New York.

The State Charities Aid Association held its annual meeting in the Union League Theatre last evening. Frof. Theodore W. Dwight presided. Many tagential gentlement delivered addresses.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Mikels, for the last sixteed years the esteemed pastor of the Sixteenth street Baptist Church, has sent in his resignation on account of failing health. The resignation takes effect on the 1st of June.

of June.

The body of the man found under the high bridge of the Long Island Railroad, over the Jamaica turapsic, has been recognized as that of Stephen Moraling, a farm hand, for several years in the employ of Mr. James Higbic of Springfield.

The Assistant Aldermen yesterday tabled a resolution granting leave of absence to the Republication members of the board until after the inauguration, and giving their permission to pay their own expenses to and from Washington.

Yeaterday Custom House Officers Sherman and Livingston seized a laise-hottomed trusk on the German steamship wharf at Hoboten which contained \$10,000 worth of smugried Valenciennes inces. It belianged to see a fit the calling seaffware on the William